

Frankfurter

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styled National Popular Government League gotten up in the interests of Louis F. Post and the Communist-anarchist crowd, who are trying to overthrow our government. Member of the National Committee of the Civil Liberties Union; Member of Citizen's Comm. under whose auspices a free speech meeting was held; Member of National Popular Government League; Member of General Administrative Council of American Association for Labor Legislation—1925; Member of National Committee of Foreign Policy Association; Shown up in Blanton's article—Congressional Record of Jan. 4, 1926; Endorsed the Amerian Committee for Relief of Russian Children; Denounced by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt for his I. W. W. report; Is one of the Labor Education Bureau crowd under James H. Maurer; The "Boston Post" of Feb. 11, 1926, speaks of Frankfurter, Lawrence G. Brooks "and others prominent in the Free Speech League", as if Brooks and Frankfurter, and possibly Roger Baldwin were in this League.

To this arraignment might be added some other items, viz:

Felix Frankfurter was a member of the International Committee for Political Prisoners; Member of the National Advisory Committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee; Member of Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America; Speaker for the Communist Passaic, N.J. strikers; Defended Sacco and Vanzetti in an article in "Atlantic Monthly", Mar. 1927, reprinted as a book by Little, Brown & Co.

It will be noted that FELIX FRANKFURTER found his greatest opportunity for subversive activities as secretary and Commission in the Mooney Case. As will be remembered, Tom Mooney, with W. K. Billings, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in San Quentin Penitentiary for bombing the San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade, July 22, 1916, killing ten and injuring fifty persons. Ever since his incarceration there has been an active agitation among the Communist-Socialist-anarchist groups for his release.

FELIX FRANKFURTER'S conceit and anxiety for publicity prompted him to invite a controversial correspondence with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. The old Bull Moose ripped the mask from FRANKFURTER'S program, and in a few trenchant paragraphs revealed its sinister mechanism. His letter with FRANKFURTER'S reply was read into the Congressional Record of May 12, 1930. We are constrained to quote therefrom:

December 19, 1917

"My Dear Mr. Frankfurter:

I thank you for your frank letter. I answer it at length because you have taken, and are taking, on behalf of the Administration an attitude which seems to me to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and the other Bolshevik leaders in Russia; an attitude which may be fraught with mischief to this country. Fremont Older and the I. W. W. and the 'direct action' anarchists and apologists for anarchy are never concerned for justice. They are concerned solely in seeking one kind of criminal-escape justice. The guiding spirits in the movement for the recall of Fickert, cared not a rap whether or not Mooney and Billings were guilty; probably they believed them guilty; all they were concerned with was seeing a rebuke administered to and an evil lesson taught all public officials who might take action against crimes of violence committed by anarchists in the name of some foul and violent 'protest against social conditions'."

"Your report is as thoroughly misleading a document as could be written on the subject. No official, writing in behalf of the President, is, to be excused for failure to know and clearly set forth that the I. W. W. is a criminal organization.

"Here, again, you are engaged in excusing men precisely like the Bolsheviks in Russia, who are murderers and the encouragers of murder, who are traitors to their allies, to democracy, and to civilization, as well as to the U. S., and whose acts are

"Hop Right Into These, Sonny!"



nevertheless apologized for on grounds, my dear Mr. Frankfurter, substantially like those which you allege. In times of danger nothing is more common and nothing more dangerous to the Republic than for men—often ordinarily well-meaning men—to avoid condemning the criminals who are really public enemies, by making their entire assault on the shortcomings of the good citizens who have been the victims or opponents of the criminals.

Sincerely yours

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Something of the philosophy and methods of reasoning pursued by FELIX FRANKFURTER are revealed in his book "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti—A Critical Analysis for Lawyers and Laymen", published by Little, Brown & Co., 1927.

FRANKFURTER seems oblivious of the duties that devolve on residence as well as citizenship in America, among those of alien birth. They are eager to accept all the privileges while assuming none of the responsibilities. This is the crux of the entire situation, with regard to our assimilation of those elements of discord.

In his book Frankfurter admits that "Sacco and Vanzetti were notorious Reds. They were associates of leading radicals. They had for some time been on the list of suspects of the Dept. of Justice, and were especially obnoxious because they were draft dodgers. Deportation, they knew, meant not merely expulsion and uprooting from home. Among Vanzetti's radical group in Boston, the arrest of the N. Y. radical Salsedo, and his detention incommunicado by the Dept. of Justice, had been for some weeks a source of great concern. Vanzetti was sent to N. Y. by this group to confer with the Italian Defense Committee having charge of the case of Salsedo and all the other Italian political prisoners." Sacco and Vanzetti were recognized reds.

His championship of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case, gave FRANKFURTER full opportunity to revel in the publicity that his soul seems to crave. Frank A. Goodwin, then head of the Motor Vehicle Dept. of Mass. delivered a speech that was quoted from one end of the nation to the other on "Sacco-Vanzetti and the Red Peril". He made it before the Kiwanis Club of Lawrence, Mass., June 30, 1927 and it was circulated as a 15 page booklet. With documentary evidence to sustain every step of his address, he showed the hook-up between the American Civil Liberties Union and the Communist and Socialist parties, with Sacco-Vanzetti as the pretext, and the overturn of the American form of government as the goal.

He said in part:

"It is an impressive fact that the nearer we get to the scene of this murder, the more convinced are people that these men are guilty. The citizens of Norfolk County know these people are guilty.

Sacco and Vanzetti, after seven reprieves, were finally hung.

"Who is responsible for this national and even international agitation and dis-

turbance over these two unknown criminals? Who pressed the button or pulled the strings that unloosed this deluge of petitions and threats? The answer to the question was not difficult to find, after a brief investigation. The leader of the movement to set these two murderers free is FELIX FRANKFURTER, professor at Harvard College, who in 1917 was rebuked by Theodore Roosevelt for trying to set free Mooney and Billings, the red murderers who blew up and killed and injured many people in a Preparedness Day parade."

Joseph W. Keith, District Attorney of the Southeastern District of Mass. stated on June 28, 1932 (Boston Transcript):

"I then believed and still believe that FRANKFURTER and men of his type are a menace to the country and to the American institutions."

The Passaic Textile strike in 1926, gave FELIX FRANKFURTER additional opportunity for left-wing agitation, reported by Francis Ralston Welsh thus:

"FELIX FRANKFURTER, Professor in the (Harvard) law school, came to Passaic, appearing before Vice Chancellor Bently at Jersey City as local representative of the United Front Committee in fighting an injunction granted by the Court of Chancery against the United Front Committee at the request of Forstmann and Huffman. He also spoke at a mass meeting of Weisbard's followers in the City of Passaic, imploring them to remain on strike till such time as they gained their demands."

The Passaic strike was abetted by the American Civil Liberties Union and its interlocking organizations. Reference has been made to FRANKFURTER'S prominent position in its councils, and his authorship of "The Labor Injunction", the agitator's handbook. He was a member of the National Committee in 1926, along with such known subversive individuals as Jane Addams, Clarence Darrow, Eugene V. Debs, Robert W. Dunn, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Z. Foster, Ernst Freund, Norman Hapgood, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Morris Hillquit, John Haynes Holmes, Scott Nearing, Rose Schneiderman, Norman M. Thomas, and Oswald Garrison Villard, among others.

Most of the above-mentioned names are to be found as his fellow-directors on the International Committee for Political Prisoners, the objects for which it stands being sufficient to condemn it in the opinion of every genuine American.

The N. Y. Times, April 17, 1930, quotes Frankfurter as stating: "The Constitution is what the judges say it is". And again quoting the N. Y. Times, April 27, 1930, Frankfurter states: "The Supreme Court is the Constitution."

In a two column article in the "New York Times" of Nov. 13, 1932, entitled "A Notable Decision—the Supreme Court writes a chapter on Man's Rights", FELIX FRANKFURTER reviews the Scottsboro Decision. It will be recalled that the Alabama courts found seven negro youths guilty of rape, and imposed the death sentence. The American Civil Liberties Union capitalized the situation by raising a fund for their defense, and put into execution the strategy employed in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases. Mass-meetings and demonstrations were held by Communist and radical groups throughout the nation, with the intent to stir up race-antagonism that would work in the interest of social upheaval. Funds were provided whereby the case was carried up to the Alabama State Court of Appeals, and eventually to the Supreme Court of the U. S. That distinguished body ruled that there had been certain judicial errors committed in the original trial, and remanded it back to Alabama for a new trial. FRANKFURTER said in part:

"The Scottsboro case announces the doctrine that to every defendant must be assured the minimum conditions for an

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**I DISAPPROVE OF WHAT YOU SAY,
BUT I WILL DEFEND TO THE DEATH
YOUR RIGHT TO SAY IT!.... Voltaire**